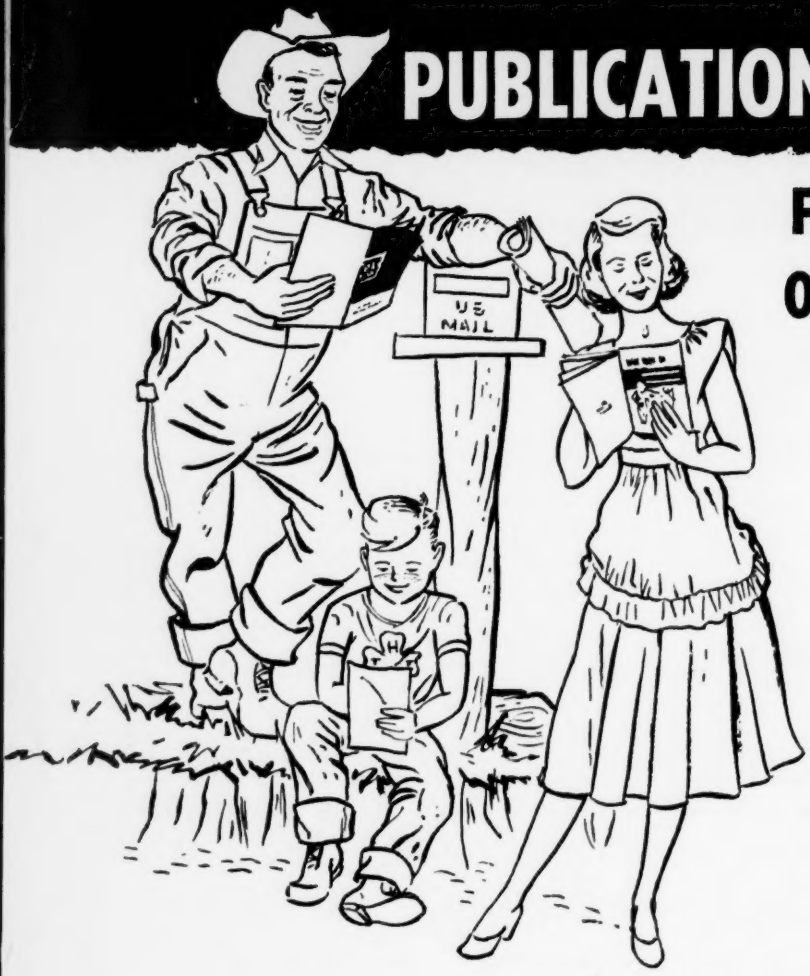
What's New in ..

FARM AND HOME PUBLICATIONS

For Oklahoma



DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater
Number 28 July, 1954

How To Get Publications

Try Your County Agent First

Your county farm and home agents have most of the publications listed here. They also have other useful publications, including those issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In most counties, the agent's office is at the county courthouse.

If The Agent Doesn't Have It

Write to—**Agriculture Mailing Room,**
Oklahoma A. & M. College,
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Give number and title of each publication you want. Please see page 4 before writing.

If You Don't Find What You Want

If you have a question, and cannot find a publication promising an answer, the county agents can help you. They are members of the Oklahoma A. & M. College staff, and can call upon any branch of the College for help in answering your questions.

If you prefer to write directly to the College, address your letter to:

Division of Agriculture,
Oklahoma A. & M. College,
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Please Read This Page
Before Ordering Publications

You Can Help Us Serve You

What's New is printed to help you select the publications you can use. Your attention to the following request will help us spend our funds most efficiently, and thereby help you most effectively.

Residents of Oklahoma: Publications of the Oklahoma A. & M. College are printed especially for you. Please feel free to ask for any which you can use. Only one copy of each publication can be sent unless some special reason is given for needing more.

Non-residents: Single copies of one or a few publications will be sent free; but it is suggested that your own state experiment station and extension service are likely to have publications better suited to conditions in your state.

Students of Agriculture: Please make use whenever possible of the files of bulletins in your school library, rather than writing for bulletins.

Teachers of Agriculture: Five copies of any publication will be gladly furnished for reference use in your school library.

Libraries: Libraries will, upon request, be placed on a mailing list to receive all publications of the Experiment Station and Extension Service as they appear.

Mailing Lists: Mailing lists to receive publications on a particular subject are not maintained. New publications are available through county agents as soon as issued, and the most up-to-date information on particular subjects will be sent in reply to inquiry addressed to the Division of Agriculture at Stillwater.

The foregoing suggestions are intended to prevent waste rather than to limit the distribution of publications. **If you can use a publication, do not hesitate to ask for it.**

Cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, **Oklahoma Agricultural and** Mechanical College and United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating. **Distributed** in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8, and June 30, 1914.

Recent Publications

E-620. Crops for Silage. (New) Wesley Chaffin. 8 pgs., 3 figs., 1 table.

The production of silage offers one of the best opportunities for increasing the feed supply and lowering feed costs on many Oklahoma farms. The most important crops and crop combinations that can be used for silage in Oklahoma are corn forage sorghums, vetch and small grains, alfalfa, sweet clover, legume-grass mixtures. Johnson grass and native grasses. Topics of greatest importance on silage crops discussed in this circular are: feeding values, cutting time, and storing.

E-168. Your Field Sprayer. (New) C. V. Phagan. 4 pgs.

How to calibrate a field sprayer, and the care and maintenance of one, with pointers on safety, are the contents of this circular.

E-615. Seed Treatment for Plant Disease Control. (New) Wesley Chaffin. 8 pgs., 2 figs., 2 tables.

This circular discusses the two methods of seed treatment in general use —the dust method and the slurry method. These treatments will greatly reduce the annual plant loss experienced each year by agriculturalists.

E-614. Household Pest Control. (New) C. F. Stiles. 24 pgs. 17 figs.

Insects occur everywhere, and most homes are troubled with one or more common household pests. Some of the most important ones and their control are included in this circular. A large selection of pictures are shown to give the reader a better idea of the insects he is trying to eliminate.

E-613. Methods of Applying Fertilizers. (New) Wesley Chaffin, Gaylord Hanes, and R. O. Woodward. 8 pgs., 5 figs., 2 tables.

Proper placement of fertilizer in the soil is one of the most important factors affecting crop response to fertilizer treatments. This is especially true with the use of concentrated or high analysis materials. This circular discusses the proper fertilizer placement on the following crops: corn, cotton, sorghums, soybeans, peanuts, small grains, alfalfa, and sweet clover and pastures.

E-612. 4-H Dairy Feeding and Management Manual. (New) Clifford H. Burton. 16 pgs., 11 figs., 7 tables.

This circular is to be used primarily by 4-H members enrolled in the 4-H dairy project. The complete story of a calf from the selection through the production years is outlined to help make the project a profitable one.

E-611. Results of Fertilizer Demonstrations with Spring Planted Crops—1953, Oklahoma. (New) Gaylord Hanes, George Stroup, Wesley Chaffin, and Robert O. Woodward. 16 pgs., 2 figs., 7 tables.

This circular reports the results of 90 fertilizer demonstrations conducted in 36 Oklahoma counties during 1953. The crops used in the demonstrations were: cotton, forage sorghum, grain sorghums, corn, castor beans, peanuts, soybeans, and pastures.

E-610. Soil Improvement Crops for Diverted Acres. (New) Wesley Chaffin and R. O. Woodward. 12 pages., 12 figs., 1 table.

The acreage allotments for wheat, cotton, and peanuts indicate that nearly two million acres of crop land will be available for other uses in 1954. It is expected that most of the diverted land will be planted to crops for feed, winter cover and soil improvement. This circular is a study of these crops and the conditions whereby their yields may be increased.

E-607. Results of Small Grain Fertilizer Demonstrations in Oklahoma —1953. (New) Gaylord Hanes, Wesley Chaffin and R. O. Woodward. 28 pgs., 1 fig., 2 tables.

This circular reports the results of 107 fertilizer demonstrations conducted in 33 Oklahoma counties during 1952-53. The demonstrations are used in connection with field meetings and tours to give farmers and other interested persons an opportunity to observe the effect of fertilizers on crop yields.

E-606. Courtesy Smooths the Way. (New) Leta Moore. 8 pgs.

Like oil on troubled waters, courtesy smooths the way in everyday living. This circular explains in detail the many ways of using courtesy. The practice of everyday courtesy affects our personal growth just as much as any other phase of personal development. When in doubt as to the manners to be used or what is right in social etiquette, consult this circular.

E-604. Planning Better Meals for the Family. (New) Ruth Petermann. 8 pgs., 1 table.

Planning, preparing and serving family meals are tasks vital to family health and happiness. For many homemakers these are not easy jobs, nor are they always done well. This circular will aid the homemaker in setting up meals for the family. Menus for one week, and discussions on health needs, costs and appetite appeal of meals are included.

E-603. A Food Preservation Guide for Oklahoma Families. (New) Ruth Petermann. 4 pgs., 1 table.

Preserve food for the family in order to protect health, save money, and assure a good living. This circular contains a guide for the preservation of food, and a basis for determining amounts to be preserved.

E-593. Infra-red Heat Lamps for Brooding Pigs. (New) C. V. Phagan. 4 pgs., 3 figs.

The proper use of infra-red heat lamps will save from 1 to 1½ pigs per litter, on the average, according to reports of farmers. Most pig losses occur in the first few hours after farrowing due to exposure, chilling, or being crushed by the sow. More pigs can be raised by following the simple rules outlined in this circular for using heat lamps.

E-592. Regulating Fertilizer Distributors. (New) Gaylord Hanes. 4 pgs., 5 figs., 1 table.

This circular gives some quick and easy methods of regulating distributors on both row planters and grain drills to apply fertilizer at desired rates. Excellent illustrations are included.

E-470. Cattle Grub Control. (Revised) C. F. Stiles and Newton W. Flora. 4 pgs., 1 fig.

Cattle grub control is a very worthwhile project considering the great losses experienced each year by those in the livestock industry. "What to use," and "How to use it" as recommended in this circular should be the answer to the cattle grub problem.

E-469. 4-H Small Grains Manual. (Revised) Wesley Chaffin. 16 pgs., 8 figs.

The small grains project includes wheat, oats, barley and rye. This circular includes the best methods and practices in small grain production. Through this project, practical experience can be gained in the seedbed preparation, planting, and harvesting of small grain crops.

E-400. 4-H Legume Manual. (Revised) Wesley Chaffin and R. O. Woodward. 16 pgs., 7 figs.

This circular lists nine legumes and gives the best methods of growing them in Oklahoma. The value of legumes for hay, pasture, seed production, winter cover and soil improvement, and instruction on preparing forage exhibits are also outlined.

E-366. 4-H Woodwork - Handicraft Manual. (Revised) Earl R. Bell and C. V. Phagan. 16 pgs., 12 figs.

Woodwork-handicraft projects are interesting and profitable activities for boys and girls who like to make things. This circular gives excellent training in the selection, care and use of small hand tools commonly used on the farm and in the home. Included is a section on "How to read a plan."

E-339. Farm Sewage Disposal. (Revised) C. V. Phagan. 16 pgs., 13 figs., 1 table.

This circular is designed to show the reader the A-Z of building a sewage disposal on a farm. The care and maintenance of the septic tank is clearly outlined.

E-324. 4-H Corn Manual. (Revised) Wesley Chaffin. 12 pgs., 7 figs.

This circular discusses several important aspects concerning the growth of corn: the selection of land, seedbed preparation, planting time, selection of seed and rate of planting. This material, along with the information on fertilizers, cultivation practices, and seed treatment should give the 4-H member a good view of the crop he is preparing to grow.

B-427. Hayes and Patrick Pecans—Two New Varieties for the Cracking Trade. Frank B. Cross, Herman A. Hinrichs, and Hugh J. Thomson. (June, 1954) 8 pp., 2 figs.

"Hayes" and "Patrick" are two new pecan varieties for the cracking trade. They were selected and named at the the conclusion of a five-year survey of native pecans in Oklahoma. This bulletin describes both tree and nut characteristics of each variety. Descriptions are also given for eight other varieties which were given honorable mention.

B-426. Relative Efficiences of Single-unit and Multiple-unit Cooperative Elevator Organizations. Adlowe L. Larson and Howard S. Whitney. (June, 1954) 32 pp., 27 tables.

Farmers' elevator associations, in planning their operations for greatest efficiency, need to know whether single-unit or multiple-unit elevators do the best job of marketing wheat. The study reported in this bulletin was made to determine the relative efficiences of the two organizations. Results indicate that the most desirable organization depends on what services the members want. No one answer will fit all cases. The bulletin provides tables which associations may use as a basis for deciding which type of organization best suits their desires.

B-425. Turf Grasses: Their Development and Maintenance in Oklahoma. W. C. Elder. (June, 1954) 36 pp., 12 figs., 2 tables.

This publication reports the results of three years' study on: (1) Grass species for turf use under different soil and climatic conditions in Oklahoma; (2) Establishment and maintenance of some important turf grasses used in the state, and (3) Special turf problems. It contains information for determining superior turf grasses, general observations and recommendations for 13 grasses tested by the Station, and instructions for the control of unwanted grasses and weeds. A few of the grasses discussed are Bent grass, Bermudagrass (three species), Kentucky bluegrass, Buffalo grass, and Centipede grass.

B-424. Papers and Feeders vs. Feeders Alone for Starting Chicks. Rollin H. Thayer, G. F. Godfrey, G. W. Newell, and R. B. Thompson. (June, 1954) 8 pp., 2 figs., 3 tables.

This bulletin reports the results of a comparison of two methods of starting chicks on feed. Under one system, feed was provided both in feeders and on newspapers. Under the other system, feed was provided only in feeders. Results showed that the use of papers at

the first feeding does not lower mortality or improve growth or feed conversion. The use of feeders alone reduced the labor required in starting chicks, and eliminated an unnecessary waste of feed.

B-423. The Value of Prairie Hay for Milk Production. Magnar Ronning and A. H. Kuhlman. (May 1954) 4 pp., 2 tables.

Properly supplemented prairie hay has sufficient feeding value for satisfactory milk production, as indicated by four feeding trials reported in this bulletin. When prairie hay is the sole roughage in the ration, it appears necessary to feed a concentrate mixture containing about 20 percent protein. The carotene and calcium content of prairie hay is relatively low as compared to legume hays; and under conditions of advanced maturity or weathering damage these materials are apt to be low.

B-422. The Development of the Oklahoma Brush-type Cotton Stripper. E. W. Schroeder and Jay G. Porterfield. (April, 1954) 16 pp., 4 figs., 3 tables.

A cotton stripper, known as the Oklahoma brush-type stripper, was developed in 1949 after earlier tests indicated that the stripping principle was probably best adapted to cotton harvesting conditions in Oklahoma. During the same year, the percentage of cotton harvested by this machine was compared with the percentages harvested by a spindle picker and a commercial steel-roll stripper, on four different varieties of cotton. This bulletin reports the development and performance of the Oklahoma stripper. The brush stripper harvested a greater percentage of cotton in each of the four varieties than the other harvesters; and it was able to harvest without choking. It did not pull a single stalk during the entire season, and it had the highest gin turnout. Being a once-over harvester, best results were obtained in dry, mature cotton. There was a tendency for the trash content to be lower in all samples harvested with the brush stripper; however, the cotton had more fine-particle trash than that harvested with the other machines. Improvement of this feature and evaluation of the basic principles of stripper harvesting of cotton are now being studied.

B-421. Studies of Plant Production Methods for Vegetable Crops: Cabbage, Tomatoes, Onions, Melons and Cucumbers. F. A. Romshe (March, 1954) 16 pp., 4 tables.

How quality of plants is affected by the way they are grown and marketed and the use of transplants for crops such as cucumbers and melons have been studied for several years by the Experiment Station at three locations—the Main Station at Stillwater, the Vegetable Research Station at Bixby, and the Kiamichi Field Station at Idabel. This bulletin reports results of that research. Some of the more important conclusions are: **Cabbage**—Cabbage plants grown in a greenhouse in Oklahoma produced more early and total yields than field grown plants shipped in from further south. Good plants were grown by the coldframe method; but for commercial production the hotbeds appeared to have an advantage. **Tomatoes**—Plants grown in an Oklahoma greenhouse produced 50 percent more total yield than field grown plants from further south. Yields were reduced if less than 4 square inches of bed space was allowed per plant. Both yield and early production increased as the size of the container increased when growing tomatoes in bands or pots. **Onions**—Southern field grown onions were more productive than those grown in Oklahoma in a coldframe. **Melons and Cucumbers**—These plants can be started in a greenhouse in veneer bands and transplanted to the field. This method avoids losses due to seed rotting, destruction of seeds by rodents, or damage to seedlings by cucumber beetles.

B-420. A Portable Milking Barn. G. L. Nelson, G. W. A. Mahoney and J. I. Fryrear. (March, 1954) 16 pp., 5 figs.

A need has been felt in some sections of Oklahoma for a small portable structure designed to meet sanitation re-

quirements for Grade A milk production. Bristow, Okla., sponsored such a structure, which was planned in design and detail by members of the Experiment Station. The information in this publication developed from experience obtained during the construction and use of both the barn built at Bristow and a similar structure at Sapulpa, Okla. Included are a typical floor plan and a cross section of a portable milking barn, and information on materials and costs, floor construction, wall, roof, manger and stanchion construction, floor drainage, lighting, and ventilation. Suggestions for transporting, financing and sanitizing such a barn are also included. Before constructing a portable milking barn, the plans and details should be submitted to the proper authorities for approval.

B-419. The Place of Cotton as a Source of Farm Income in Southwestern Oklahoma. Peter Nelson, K. C. Davis, Leo V. Blakley and Raymond B. Marshall. (February, 1954) 16 pp., 10 tables.

This publication provides information on production costs and probable net returns for cotton and wheat in Southwestern Oklahoma. Because mechanization is affecting the cost of growing cotton, the figures on that crop are presented for two methods—mechanized and unmechanized. Factors considered in comparing wheat with cotton are: (1) Production costs; (2) Net returns per acre at various yield and price levels; and (3) Stability of net returns from year to year. Taking these things into consideration, the bulletin includes all the necessary data to calculate for any size farm the costs involved in producing cotton and wheat in Southwestern Oklahoma and which crop will give the most net returns.

B-418. Studies on Winter Rations for Commercial Beef Cows. A. B. Nelson, O. B. Ross, A. E. Darlow, W. D. Campbell and R. W. MacVicar. (March, 1954) 24 pp., 11 tables.

Tests reported in this bulletin were undertaken by the Experiment Station to answer these questions about wintering commercial cow herds: (A) Is grazing yearlong on native grass and feeding a protein supplement during the winter period more desirable than grazing for part of the year and feeding prairie hay and a protein supplement during the winter? and (B) What is the value of alfalfa hay relative to cottonseed cake as a winter protein supplement for cows grazing native grass yearlong? Results of this 9-year research indicated that: (1) Both systems of management were satisfactory; (2) When alfalfa hay was fed as the winter protein supplement in these two systems, the cows grazed yearlong produced heavier calves at a lower feed cost; and (3) Alfalfa hay may be fed profitably as a winter protein supplement when the cost per pound is not more than one-third that of cottonseed cake.

B-417. The Influence of Location on Farmland Prices. L. A. Parcher. (March, 1954) 28 pp., 12 tables.

To determine the influence of location of a farm on its market value, the Experiment Station conducted a study of prices paid in more than 2,600 land sales involving 330,000 acres in seven counties during the period 1941-45. Particular aspects of the study included sales prices as related to road type, distance to all-weather roads, distance to nearest market, and distance to a principal market. A summary shows that farms on pavement sold for 50 percent more than farms on improved dirt roads; and farms on all-weather roads sold for about 43 percent more than farms on unimproved dirt roads. Farms within a mile of a market sold for one-third more on the average than those three to five miles away.

B-416. Midland Bermuda-grass: A New Variety for Oklahoma Pastures. Jack R. Harlan, Glenn W. Burton, and W. C. Elder. (February, 1954) 12 pp., 2 figs., 4 tables.

This publication describes a new strain of Bermuda-grass that is similar to Coastal Bermuda, but is more winter hardy. Tests at the Experiment Station since 1949 show that Midland can be recommended for use throughout the Bermuda-grass area of Oklahoma. Also, it is two to four times as productive as unselected common Bermuda

on fertile soils. Midland is palatable, has good disease resistance, and does not produce as many seed heads as most common types of Bermuda. It is a better companion crop for legumes than common types because it has fewer rootstocks. The bulletin discusses Midland Bermuda from the standpoint of forage and pasture production, and includes information on the sources of planting stock and the increase and establishment of the grass.

B-415. Using Hybrid Vigor in Producing Market Pigs. James A. Whatley jr., Doyle Chambers, and Dwight F. Stephens. (February, 1954) 20 pp., 5 figs., 3 tables.

Experiment stations have developed some fairly promising inbred lines of swine for use in securing the benefits of hybrid vigor in swine production. This bulletin suggests ways of using inbred swine under practical farm conditions, and reviews some of the Oklahoma research in developing and testing inbred lines. This research, in cooperation with other state experiment stations and the U. S. D. A., is now in the stage of determining which ones of the already-developed inbred lines give best results when crossed. As an example of what may be expected from better crosses, Montana No. 1 X Oklahoma T-3 was compared with Durocs of conventional breeding. The Mont. 1 X T-3 litters had 15 percent more pigs at farrowing and 54 percent more at 154 days. The litter weight at 154 days was 58 percent greater. After weaning, the line-cross pigs gained more than 10 percent faster, and consumed slightly less feed per 100 pounds gain. Crossing systems suggested for farm application include use of lines inbred within the same breed as well as inbreds developed by crossing breeds.

MP-34. Feeding and Breeding Tests with Sheep, Swine, and Beef Cattle; Progress Report: 1953-54. Department of Animal Husbandry and cooperating departments. (June, 1954) 116 pp., 2 figs., 55 tables.

The 29 reports given at the April 17, 1954, Feeders' Day are revised and presented in this publication. Research topics included are: studies on dwarfism in beef cattle; the value of grain sorghum as a feed for swine; studies of the calving performance of two-year-old Hereford heifers; the value of ammoniated feedstuffs as protein substitutes; the use of salt in regulating consumption of cottonseed meal by pregnant beef cows; the performance of two strains of hogs differing in carcass merit; the use of antibiotics in livestock rations, and other subjects.

MP-33 Performance Tests of Corn Varieties and Hybrids, 1953. Hartwill Pass, James S. Brooks, and Joe W. Smith. (January, 1954) 24 pp., 6 tables.

The 1953 Oklahoma Corn Performance Tests included 147 entries, all of which were planted at six test locations, 4 on bottom land and 2 on upland. Sixty-two hybrids received further testing at four locations, 3 on bottom land and 1 on upland. Each test location was chosen to represent soil conditions characteristic of that general area. The all-inclusive tests were made in Payne, Seminole, and Tulsa counties; and the hybrids were tested in Muskogee and Nowata counties. All varieties were tested for yield, lodging, percent stand, quality, picker husking score and shelling score. The results are summarized in five tables. The bulletin also includes information on season conditions at test locations, sources of seed, plant spacing, and harvesting methods.

T-50 Factors Affecting Cotton Planting for Mechanized Production; Progress Report. 1948-1952. Jay G. Porterfield, E. W. Schroeder, and E. M. Smith. (May, 1954) 28 pp., 10 figs., 13 tables.

One of the problems confronting cotton producers today is that of obtaining a satisfactory stand of cotton. This bulletin presents the results of investigations on hill spacing, planting rate, planter performance, and some physical characteristics of cottonseed and their relation to satisfactory stand establishment for mechanized cotton production. Both field and laboratory studies are reported.

T-49. The Chemical Composition of Sorghum Roots and its Relation to Chinch Bug Injury. James E. Webster, Frank Davies, and John Sieglinger. (January, 1954) 12 pp., 2 tables.

Considerable study of the macrochemical changes in sorghum plants has been made at the Experiment Station in an attempt to determine the nature of varietal differences in chinch bug resistance. Research centered around four varieties of sorghum—Atlas, Dwarf Yellow Milo, Darso and Feterita—two of which are fairly resistant to chinch bugs and the other two are susceptible. Samples of these sorghums were tested regularly for solids, ash, total nitrogen and soluble and insoluble nitrogen, reducing sugars, sucrose, total sugars and ash-free solids. They were also tested for root/top ratio. The researchers were unable to correlate insect resistance with changes in the constituents determined. No significant differences were noted in the composition of the roots during those stages of growth when differences in chinch bug resistance are most pronounced. Differences in the composition of the roots of the four varieties of sorghum during early growth were unrelated to varying resistance of these varieties to chinch bug.

Forage Crops Leaflets Nos. 17 and 18. Jack R. Harlan. (March, 1954) 2 pp. each, 1 fig. each.

Three grasses, Indian Grass and Switch Grass (No. 17) and Side-oats Grama (No. 18) are discussed in these two leaflets. Information about the grasses include origin, description, recommended varieties, soil preference, principal uses, palatability, seeding rate, seeding date, seedbed requirements, companion species, management, expected yields, and forage preservation and diseases. Harvesting seed information is included for Indian and Switch grasses. Maps of Oklahoma show the areas recommended for the use of these three grasses.

What the Letters Mean

Both letter and number should be used when asking for publications by mail.

The letter preceding the number of each publication indicates the general nature of the publication, as follows:

B—Bulletins. Recommendations based directly on research by the Experiment Station, together with "reasons why" as shown by data from tests made under Oklahoma conditions.

C—Station Circulars. Recommendations drawn from the research man's general knowledge.

E—Extension Circulars. A more inclusive discussion of some one phase of farming or homemaking.

MP—Miscellaneous Publications. A publication which is a different size than that of the usual bulletin series.

NC—North-Central Regional Publications. Reports of research by the Experiment Stations of several North-Central states, including Oklahoma.

OP—Oklahoma Pamphlets. A brief answer to some one specific question frequently asked by farmers and housewives.

SO—Southern Cooperative Series Bulletins. Reports of research by the Experiment Stations of several Southern states, including Oklahoma.

SW—Southwestern Regional Publications. Reports of research by the Experiment Stations of several Southwestern states, including Oklahoma.

T—Technical Bulletins. Usually of interest only to specialists in a particular field.

Publications Available

BUILDINGS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

Plans for farm buildings and farm labor-saving devices are available through county agents, who have catalogs of plans prepared by the Southern Farm Building Plan Service and the Midwest Farm Building Plan Service. These services are provided through cooperation of all state agricultural colleges in the respective regions.

Oklahoma Farm-fitted Plans, drawn especially to meet Oklahoma conditions, are available from the Oklahoma Farm Structures Service, A. & M. College, Stillwater. The service is new, but the list of plans available is growing rapidly. Please write the Service and tell the kind of building or equipment you wish to construct.

E-618. Your field sprayer.
E-599. The trench silo in Oklahoma.
E-593. Infra-red heat lamps for brooding pigs.
E-592. Regulating fertilizer distributors.
E-589. Brooding chicks with heat lamps or infrared brooding.
E-573. Labor saving ideas for the farm.
E-555. Broiler production.
E-540. Cattle feeders and equipment.
E-501. Line diagram method of setting implements.
E-490. Plans for temporary corn cribs.
E-481. Plans for Oklahoma farm homes.
E-473. Water systems for the farm home.
E-459. Planning for electricity on the farm.
E-450. Fence post production on Oklahoma farms.
E-438. Kitchen planning and arrangement.
E-339. Farm sewage disposal.
B-422. The development of the Oklahoma brush-type cotton stripper.
B-420. A portable milking barn.
B-395. A two-row castor bean harvester.
MP-30. A graphic solution for siphon tube irrigation problems.
. . . . Catalog: Oklahoma farm-fitted building plans (Nos. 1-22 inclusive).

CANNING

(See "Food Preservation.")

CHILD CARE

(See "Clothing," "Foods and Nutrition," and "Homemaking.")

CLOTHING

E-565. Better grooming for 4-H girls.
E-564. Better grooming for 4-H boys.
E-561. Your clothing dollar.
E-547. Better buying for 4-H club members.
E-495. Foundation garments.
E-416. Fitting garments.
E-390. Children's clothing.
E-327. Pattern alteration.
E-269. Appropriate Finishes.

DAIRYING

(See also "Buildings and Farm Equipment," "Feedstuffs," "Pasture and Hay Crops," and "Marketing.")

E-612. 4-H dairy feeding and management manual.
E-578. Facing winter feeding problems.
E-491. Artificial breeding of dairy cattle in Oklahoma.
E-470. Cattle grub control.
E-462. Marketing dairy products in Oklahoma.
E-431. Home dairying.
B-423. The value of prairie hay for milk production.
B-420. A portable milking barn.
B-403. Feeding tests with mungbean forage and seed in dairy rations.
B-401. Skunkweed flavor in cream and butter; a study of its cause and prevention.
B-400. Feeding tests with threshed peanut hay for dairy cattle.
B-352. Marketing cream through Oklahoma cream stations.
T-47. Studies of the manufacture of cream-type cheese made from condensed cream.

FARM ECONOMICS

(See also "Marketing" and specific crops and kinds of livestock.)

Current Farm Economics, published bi-monthly, discusses the economic situation as it affects Oklahoma agriculture. It is mailed regularly free of charge to those who ask to be placed on the mailing list.

E-548. Farming for keeps.
E-419. What price farm land?
B-426. Relative efficiences of single-unit and multiple-unit cooperative elevator organizations.
B-419. The place of cotton as a source of farm income in southwestern Oklahoma.
B-417. The influence of location on farmland prices.
B-412. Oklahoma land market activity, 1945-1952.
B-349. Comparative costs of grain storage on farms and in elevators.
B-337. Undeveloped mineral rights as a source of farm income in western Oklahoma.
B-238. Oklahoma farm price statisitcs in 1910-38.
MP-25. The Oklahoma A. & M. College farm lease form.
SW-3. Ownership of farmland in the southwest.

FEEDSTUFFS

(See also "Dairying," "Field Crops," "Pasture and Hay Crops," and "Livestock Production.")

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-612. 4-H dairy feeding and management manual.
E-610. Soil improvement crops for diverted acres.
E-608. Silage for more feed mileage.
E-400. 4-H legume manual.
OP-106. Silage is feed insurance.
B-423. The value of prairie hay for milk production.
B-418. Studies on winter rations for commercial beef cows.

(Feedstuffs, Continued)

B-409. Urea in rations for cattle and sheep; a summary of experiments, 1944 to 1952.
B-403. Feeding tests with mungbean forage and seed in dairy rations.
B-400. Feeding tests with threshed peanut hay for dairy cattle.
B-399. Cowpeas as a protein feed for fattening steer calves.
C-137. Urea as a source of protein in livestock rations.
MP-34. Feeding and breeding tests with sheep, swine, and beef cattle.

FIELD CROPS

(See also "Buildings and Farm Equipment," "Farm Economics," "Pasture and Hay Crops," and Soils.")

Agronomy Day Reports, giving results of tests with different varieties of the various crops, and comparative value of different cultural methods and cropping practices, may be obtained by writing the College and stating the crop or practice in which you are interested.

Corn

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
E-591. Higher corn yields.
E-411. Hybrid corn in Oklahoma.
E-324. 4-H corn club manual.
B-390. Oklahoma 301; a new hybrid corn for Oklahoma.
B-349. Comparative costs of grain storage on farms and in elevators.
MP-33. Performance tests of corn varieties and hybrids, 1953.
MP-29. Performance tests of corn varieties and hybrids, 1952.
MP-26. Oklahoma corn performance tests summary: 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1951.
T-45. Effect of tree barriers on outcrossing in corn.
T-38. Effectiveness of distance and border rows in preventing outcrossing in corn.
T-36. The protein and crude carotenoid content of hybrid and open-pollinated corn; a summary.

Cotton

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
E-576. More dollars from cotton.
E-504. Cotton production. Variety and fertilizer recommendations.
E-500. Stripper harvesting of cotton.
E-499. Cotton insect control.
E-435. Marketing cotton in Oklahoma.
E-349. 4-H cotton club manual.
B-422. The development of the Oklahoma brush-type cotton stripper.
B-419. The place of cotton as a source of farm income in southwestern Oklahoma.
B-397. Chemical control of weeds in cotton.
B-387. Cotton burs and cotton bur ashes as fertilizer on a claypan soil.
B-386. One-variety cotton in Oklahoma.
B-382. Mechanizing cotton for low-cost production.
B-381. Oklahoma cotton varieties; varietal descriptions, and performance test results, 1945-1951.

B-357. Effects of auxiliary gin equipment on grades of cotton, western Oklahoma, 1947 and 1948.
B-343. Cotton varieties for Oklahoma.
T-50. Factors affecting cotton planting for mechanized production.
T-37. Oklahoma cotton variety tests, 1944 to 1948.

Seed Sources

A list of certified seed growers and the seeds available may be obtained by writing Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association, A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

MP-32. How new crop varieties developed at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station reach growers.

Soil-improving Crops

See "Soils."

Sorghums

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
E-478. Sorghums for grain and forage.
B-406. Sorghum sirup manufacturing studies, including the use of clay clarification and an evaluation of tested varieties.
B-391. Darset; a combine-type darso.
B-355. Charcoal rot of sorghum.
B-340. Sirup sorghum varieties in Oklahoma sorghum performance tests 1943-1949.
T-49. The chemical composition of sorghum roots and its relation to chinch bug injury.
T-44. Effect of the waxy gene on grain yields of sorghum.

Wheat

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-607. Results of small grain fertilizer demonstrations in Oklahoma.
E-596. Wheat is food.
E-527. Wheat harvesting losses.
E-514. Wheat insects.
E-488. Wheat varieties for Oklahoma.
E-484. Stinking smut of wheat.
E-469. 4-H small grains.
E-467. Keep up production and save soil.
E-447. Wheat production in Oklahoma.
B-426. Relative efficiences of single-unit and multiple-unit cooperative elevator organizations.
B-366. Oklahoma state-wide variety tests of wheat, oats, and barley; 1947-1950.
B-349. Comparative costs of grain storage on farms and in elevators.

Other Crops

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
E-610. Soil improvement crops for diverted acres.
E-607. Results of small grain fertilizer demonstrations in Oklahoma.
E-552. Castor bean production.
E-515. Sweet clover.
E-507. Lespedeza. A good pasture plant.
E-469. 4-H small grains.
E-410. Peanuts in Oklahoma.
E-400. 4-H legume manual.
B-414. A study of phosphate fertilization and legume rotations for small-grain winter pastures.
B-413. Dorman soybeans for Oklahoma.
B-404. Peanut varieties for Oklahoma: a summary of variety trials, 1944-1951.
B-403. Feeding tests with mungbean forage and seed in dairy rations.
B-400. Feeding tests with threshed peanut hay for dairy cattle.
B-399. Cowpeas as a protein feed for fattening steer calves.
B-367. Harbine; a new combine barley.
B-366. Oklahoma state-wide variety tests of wheat, oats, and barley; 1947-1950.
B-361. A handbook of peanut growing in the southwest.
B-349. Comparative costs of grain storage on farms and in elevators.
C-127. Victoria blight of oats: A dangerous new plant disease.

FERTILIZERS

(See "Soils")

FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS

Information on handling flowers, house plants, and decorative plantings under Oklahoma conditions is available in unnumbered mimeographed leaflets. Write Department of Horticulture, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., stating the information desired.

E-521 House plant manual.
B-407. Perennial flowers and bulbs for Oklahoma.

FOOD PRESERVATION

E-603. A food preservation guide for Oklahoma families.
E-502. Home freezing of foods.
E-460. Jams, jellies, and preserves.
E-441. Home canning of meats.
E-428. Fill the pantry shelves.
E-260. Home canning of fruits and vegetables.
OP-91. Storage of home canned and dehydrated foods.
OP-45. Home drying of fruits and vegetables.
OP-36. Storing fresh vegetables.
..... Oklahoma food preservation guide.

B-405. Using summer apples as puree.
B-396. Calcium-firming summer apples; processing methods.
T-41. The effect of added salt on the deterioration of high-fat cream stored without refrigeration.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

E-605. Use your broiler.
E-604. Planning better meals for the family.
E-595. Cooking fresh vegetables.
E-594. Cooking frozen foods.
E-584. Eat turkey the year round.
E-581. Let's eat chicken.
E-568. Cooking Oklahoma fish.
E-563. Plan the buy, and buy.
E-547. Better buying for 4-H club members.
E-479. Tasty salads for good meals.
E-460. Jams, jellies, and preserves.
E-455. The egg and you.
E-425. Breadmaking in the home.
OP-108 Cooking dehydrated foods.
OP-68. One-dish meals.
B-405. Using summer apples as puree.
B-396. Calcium-firming summer apples; processing methods.
B-264 Cured lamb for variety in Oklahoma farm meals.
T-41. The effect of added salt on the deterioration of high-fat cream stored without refrigeration.
SO-15. Composition of Southern peas.

FORESTRY

E-551. Trees and shrubs.
E-541. Treated fence posts.
E-522. 4-H forestry manual.
E-520. 4-H hunting and fishing.
B-331. Cedar and pine as farm trees for Oklahoma.

4-H PUBLICATIONS

(See listing at end of bulletin)

FRUIT GROWING; PECANS

Variety recommendations based on annual tests under Oklahoma conditions are brought up to date each year and are available upon request. Address Department of Horticulture, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
E-543. Oklahoma 4-H club pecan project.
E-511. Oklahoma pecans.
E-463. Marketing fruits and vegetables.
E-458. Bramble fruits.

E-457 Grapes in Oklahoma.
E-452. Tree fruits for Oklahoma.
E-444. Fruit varieties recommended for Oklahoma.
E-432. Small fruits for the home garden.
E-316. 4-H horticulture manual.
B-427. Hayes and Patrick pecans—two new varieties for the cracking trade.
B-410. A summary of apple and peach variety trials in Oklahoma.
B-392. The pecan nut casebearer and its control.
T-13. The uneven ripening of concord grapes; chemical and physiological studies.

GARDENS

(See also "Vegetable Production.")

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops.
E-487. Oklahoma garden planning guide.
E-475. Recognition and control of vegetable diseases.
E-316. 4-H horticulture manual.
E-196. Home vegetable garden.
B-421. Studies of plant production methods for vegetable crops: cabbage, tomatoes, onions, melons and cucumbers.

GENERAL

. . . . Science serving agriculture: Report, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, 1950-1952.
. . . . 50 Years' Progress: Annual Report, 1952, Oklahoma Agricultural Extension Service.

GRASSES

(See also "Pasture and Hay Crops.")

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-608. Silage for more feed mileage.
E-558. Know your native grassland.
E-545. Planting and care of lawns.
E-515. Sweet clover.
B-425. Turf grasses; their development and maintenance in Oklahoma.
B-423. The value of prairie hay for milk production.
B-416. Midland bermuda grass: a new variety for Oklahoma pastures.
B-373. Terraces on grassland; a study of terraced and unterraced areas on eroded, shallow soil, before and after revegetation with native grasses.
Forage crops leaflet No. 3. Forage crops recommended for Oklahoma.
Forage crops leaflet No. 4. Harvesting and cleaning grass seed in Oklahoma.
Forage crops leaflet No. 5. Tall fescue.
Forage crops leaflet No. 6. Blue panic.
Forage crops leaflet No. 7. Caucasian bluestem.
Forage crops leaflet No. 9. Annual lespedezas (Korean, Common, and Kobe).
Forage crops leaflet No. 10. Lawns for town and country.

(Grasses, Continued)

Forage crops leaflet No. 11. King Ranch bluestem.
Forage crops leaflet No. 13. Broomsedge.
Forage crops leaflet No. 14. Bermuda-grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 15. Sudan grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 16. Weeping lovegrass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 17. Indian grass and Switch grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 18. Side-oats grama.

HOME GROUNDS

E-551. Trees and shrubs.
E-546. Woody plant materials for Oklahoma.
E-545. Planting and care of lawns.
E-544. Home grounds beautification.
B-425. Turf grasses; their development and maintenance in Oklahoma.
B-407. Perennial flowers and bulbs for Oklahoma.
Forage crops leaflet No. 10. Lawns for town and country.

HOMEMAKING

(See also "Foods and Nutrition," "Clothing," "4-H," and "Human Relationships.")

E-614. Household pest control.
E-563. Plan the buy, and buy.
E-561. Your clothing dollar.
E-547. 4-H better buying manual.
E-539. 4-H home demonstration IX.
E-538. 4-H home demonstration VIII.
E-537. 4-H home demonstration VII.
E-536. 4-H home demonstration VI.
E-535. 4-H home demonstration V.
E-534. 4-H home demonstration IV.
E-533. 4-H home demonstration III.
E-532. 4-H home demonstration II.
E-531. 4-H home demonstration I.
E-503. Fun to make and fun to play.
E-498. Slip covers.
E-439. Better home lighting.
E-438. Kitchen planning and arrangement.
E-437. John and Mary reach teen-age.
E-423. Household equipment.
E-386. Re-upholstering at home.
E-366. 4-H woodwork-handicraft manual.
E-363. Practical home-made rugs.
E-348. Books to grow on.
E-269. Appropriate finishes.
E-265. Refinishing furniture and care of woods.
B-378. Washing and handling marquisette curtains.
B-344. Marquisette curtains: A comparison of various fibers and finishes.

HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

E-587. Your family in the world of today.
E-570. Health on the home front.
E-565. Better grooming for 4-H girls.
E-564. Better grooming for 4-H boys.

E-559. 4-H news writing manual.
E-530. Junior leadership for 4-H members.
E-529. Everyday manners.
E-524. Half-way up the stairs.
E-516. You and your 4-H club work.
E-440. Living happily together.
E-436. 4-H health demonstration.
B-383. Service relationships of farmers in Lincoln county, Oklahoma.
MP-25. The Oklahoma A. & M. College farm lease form.
T-46. A short scale for measuring farm family level of living: A modification of Sewell's socio-economic scale.

INSECTS AND OTHER PESTS

(See also specific crops, fruits, and kinds of livestock.)

E-614. Household pest control.
E-525. Controlling hornflies and ticks.
E-514. Wheat insects.
E-499. Cotton insect control.
E-483. Insecticides for grasshopper control.
E-470. Cattle grub control.
E-454. Controlling household insects.
E-414. Vegetable insect control.
E-369. Chinchbug control practices for Oklahoma farms.
E-333. 4-H insect manual.
E-238. Beekeeping for beginners.
OP-79. Rodent control.
B-392. The pecan nut casebearer and its control.
B-353. The Texas harvester ant.
T-49. The chemical composition of sorghum roots and its relation to chinch bug injury.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

(See also "Dairying," "Feedstuffs," "Pasture and Hay Crops," and "Marketing.")

Beef Cattle

E-585. 4-H calf manual.
E-470. Cattle grub control.
B-418. Studies on winter rations for commercial beef cows.
B-409. Urea in rations for cattle and sheep; a summary of experiments, 1944 to 1952.
B-399. Cowpeas as a protein feed for fattening steer calves.
C-137. Urea as a source of protein in livestock rations.
MP-34. Feeding and breeding tests with sheep, swine, and beef cattle.
T-43. Blood composition of normal beef cattle.

Sheep

OP-39. Internal parasites can be controlled in sheep.
B-409. Urea in rations for cattle and sheep; a summary of experiments, 1944 to 1952.
C-137. Urea as a source of protein in livestock rations.
MP-34. Feeding and breeding tests with sheep, swine, and beef cattle.

Swine

E-593. Infra-red heat lamps for brooding pigs.
E-445. 4-H pig manual.
OP-51. Care of the brood sow during pregnancy.
B-415. Using hybrid vigor in producing market pigs.
B-398. Meat-type hog production; influence of breeding and energy content of the ration on pork carcasses.
MP-34. Feeding and breeding tests with sheep, swine, and beef cattle.

Miscellaneous

E-583. Rabbit production.

Livestock diseases and pests

E-470. Controlling cattle grubs.

MACHINERY

(See "Buildings and Farm Equipment.")

MARKETING

(See also specific crops and types of livestock.)

E-554. Broiler marketing.
E-549. Graded eggs.
E-463. Marketing fruits and vegetables.
E-462. Marketing dairy products in Oklahoma.
B-426. Relative efficiences of single-unit and multiple-unit cooperative elevator organizations.
B-417. The influence of location on farmland prices.
B-352. Marketing cream through Oklahoma cream stations.

ORCHARDS

(See "Fruit Growing.")

PASTURE AND HAY CROPS

(See also "Feedstuffs," "Field Crops," "Grasses," and specific types of livestock.)

E-620. Crops for silage.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-610. Soil improvement crops for diverted acres.
E-608. Silage for more feed mileage.
E-575. Fall and winter pastures.
E-558. Know your native grassland.
E-515. Sweet clover.
E-507. Lespedeza. A good pasture plant.
E-482. Pastures in Oklahoma.
E-472. Vetch for soil improvement.
E-400. 4-H legume manual.
B-423. The value of prairie hay for milk production.
B-416. Midland bermuda-grass: a new variety for Oklahoma pastures.
B-414. A study of phosphate fertilization and legume rotations for small-grain winter pastures.

B-403. Feeding tests with mungbean forage and seed in dairy rations.
B-401. Skunkweed flavor in cream and butter; a study of its cause and prevention.
B-400. Feeding tests with threshed peanut hay for dairy cattle.
B-399. Cowpeas as a protein feed for fattening steer calves.
B-373. Terraces on grassland; a study of terraced and unterraced areas on eroded, shallow soil, before and after revegetation with native grasses.
Forage crops leaflet No. 3 Forage crops recommended for Oklahoma.
Forage crops leaflet No. 4. Harvesting and cleaning grass seed in Oklahoma.
Forage crops leaflet No. 5. Tall fescue.
Forage crops leaflet No. 6. Blue panic.
Forage crops leaflet No. 7. Caucasian bluestem.
Forage crops leaflet No. 9. Annual lespedezas (Korean, Common and Kobe).
Forage crops leaflet No. 11. King Ranch bluestem.
Forage crops leaflet No. 13. Broomsedge.
Forage crops leaflet No. 14. Bermuda-grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 15. Sudan grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 16. Weeping lovegrass.
Forgae crpos leaflet No. 17. Indian grass and Switch grass.
Forage crops leaflet No. 18. Side-oats grama.

PECANS

(See "Fruit Growing.")

PLANT DISEASES

(See "Field Crops," "Fruit Growing," and "Vegetable Production.")

POPULATION

(See "Human Relationships.")

POULTRY PRODUCTION

E-589. Brooding chicks with heat lamps or infra-red brooding.
E-555. Broiler production.
E-554. Broiler marketing.
E-549. Graded eggs, an extension program.
E-461. 4-H instructions for junior poultrymen.
E-449. Culling the laying flock.
E-417. Poultry parasites.
B-424. Papers and feeders vs. feeders alone for starting chicks.
B-402. A comparison of floor space recommendations for broilers.
B-394. Silver Oklabars; their origin and present development.
B-393. B-complex vitamin allowances for Oklahoma broiler rations.
B-240. A home-made egg cooler for farm use.
C-120. Planning a year-'round poultry green feed program for Oklahoma.

SOILS

(Conservation, Fertility Maintenance, and Cropping Systems.)

E-610. Soil improvement crops for diverted acres.
E-598. Land appreciation training schools and judging contests in Oklahoma.
E-579. Have your soil tested.

E-572. Terrace maintenance.
E-571. Development of surface irrigation.
E-553. The use of fertilizers in Oklahoma.
E-518. Soil and water conservation.
E-513. Taking soil samples.
E-510. Land appreciation.
E-509. Know your soil.
E-476. Your three acres.
E-472. Vetch for soil improvement.
E-412. Soil improvement program in Oklahoma.
E-408. Lime for Oklahoma soils.
E-249. Irrigation in Oklahoma.
OP-26. Phosphorus.
B-387. Cotton burs and cotton bur ashes as fertilizer on a claypan soil.
B-360. Salt accumulation in irrigated soils; the prospect for Oklahoma.
MP-28. Soil associations of Pawnee county, Oklahoma.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Variety recommendations based on annual tests under Oklahoma conditions are brought up to date each year and are available upon request. Address: Department of Horticulture, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

E-615. Seed treatment for plant disease control.
E-613. Methods of applying fertilizers.
E-611. Results of fertilizer demonstrations with spring planted crops, 1953.
E-487. Oklahoma garden planning guide.
E-475. Recognition and control of vegetable diseases.
E-463. Marketing fruits and vegetables.
E-196. Home vegetable garden.
OP-105. Maintaining summer garden production.
B-421. Studies of plant production methods for vegetable crops: cabbage, tomatoes, onions, melons and cucumbers.
. . . . Oklahoma food production guide.
B-411. Redgold sweet potato; a new high-yielding, wilt-tolerant variety.
C-107. Edible soybeans for Oklahoma.
SO-15. Composition of Southern peas.

WATER SUPPLIES

E-518. Soil and water conservation.
E-473. Water systems for the farm home.
E-339. Farm sewage disposal.
MP-30. A graphic solution for siphon tube irrigation problems.

WEED CONTROL

E-582. Weed control.
E-453. Bindweed eradication in Oklahoma.
B-397. Chemical control of weeds in cotton.

4-H PUBLICATIONS—(for project work)

(See also various subject listings.)

E-612. 4-H dairy feeding and management manual.
E-585. 4-H calf manual.

(4-H Publications, continued)

E-565. Better grooming for 4-H girls.
E-564. Better grooming for 4-H boys.
E-559. 4-H news writing manual.
E-558. Know your native grassland.
E-551. Trees and shrubs.
E-550. Photography is fun.
E-547. Better buying for 4-H club members.
E-545. Planting and care of lawns.
E-544. Home grounds beautification.
E-543. Oklahoma 4-H club pecan project.
E-539. 4-H home demonstration IX.
E-538. 4-H home demonstration VIII.
E-537. 4-H home demonstration VII.
E-536. 4-H home demonstration VI.
E-535 4-H home demonstration V.
E-534. 4-H home demonstration IV.
E-533. 4-H home demonstration III.
E-532. 4-H home demonstration II.
E-531 4-H home demonstration I.
E-530. Junior leadership for 4-H members.
E-529. Everyday manners.
E-522. 4-H forestry manual.
E-521. House plants manual.
E-520. 4-H hunting and fishing.
E-517. 4-H safety and fire.
E-516. You and your 4-H club work.
E-510. Land appreciation.
E-509. Know your soil.
E-469. 4-H small grains.
E-461. 4-H instructions for junior poultrymen.
E-445. 4-H pig manual.
E-436. 4-H health demonstration.
E-400. 4-H legume manual.
E-366. 4-H woodwork-handicraft manual.
E-349. 4-H cotton manual.
E-333. 4-H insect manual.
E-324. 4-H corn club manual.
E-316. 4-H horticulture manual.

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